The Recent Humicide and the Reflections ft Suggests.

The lamentable assumination of Mr. Crawley, of Mount Auburn, and the circum inder which the crime was committed, afford us the opportunity to present to the readers of the Passe a few reflections upon the tendency of certain features in the policy of our municipal administration to increase the number of similar events, through the indirect encouragement which it gives to the class by which, in general, they are perpetrated. In so doing we have no desire to call in question the motives of any of our public officers. Their offense—if offense it is—consists in permitting themselves to be led by precedents and prejudices, rather than listen to the dictates of reason and experience. before them, upon which they have only to look in order to learn all that is desirknow, they do, as thousands have done, prefer theories to facts, and, as a they vainly flatter themselves they are promoting reforms. Perhaps, in better times that are coming, things will be different; at least, it is consoling to be permitted to hope so without greatly offending anybody. There is reason, from the known facts of the case to believe that the person or persons by whom ble young ladies who were in company with the deceased, for people of a very different character. Most unfortunately they were not sufficiently near to him, at the time when they were accosted, to render it absolutely certain that they were directly under his protection. A recent decree of the city govern-

happens to encounter. We are not saying this in view of hypothetical cases, or of occurrences that may possibly happen; but with an eye to things as they are. There are creatures bearing the forms of men, who need but the opportunity and the permission to insult and abuse every female within their reach. There is a base spirit by which a lower order of men are infected, making them actually glory in being able to heap unprovoked injury upon the head of an unprotected woman. Nor is the number of such in this city small. It is large and under the present executive policy, the sum of the wrong and crime, and cruelty which they commit is terrible. These men stand on a high moral platform, beside the Mayor. The outlawry which the latter has pronounced, they, as vindicators of the public virtue, feel commissioned to execute. Bold enough at all times, they become especially insolent at finding themselves in such excellent society, and carry on their depredations

cortain class, in effect outlaws every woman

found in the streets after a certain hour i

the evening, renders her technically suspi-

with a confidence hitherto unknown. The effect of this outlawry upon women destitute of legal protectors, is to the last degree disheartening. Whatever they may suffer, they feel as if there is now no place to which they can go for defense; and there are hundreds of such in this city-women whose exterior conduct is, in every respect proper and exemplary-who, merely because they are defenseless and will not permit them selves to associate with the meanest of man kind, are daily made to suffer insult and in jury from those who, covered with the moral agie of the mayoral proclamation, actually feel themselves empowered to do evil to the

There is an old record of crime and cruelty out of causes precisely similar to those Co that are now at work, which tells of hands of a rabble, until humanity wept and turned away its head at the awful spectacles that were presented. Do we want, either in whole or in part, a recurrence of these days of terror and disgrace? If we do, the true way to secure it is to outlaw a class -to put either in fact or in feeling beyond the protection of the legal institutions of the country-and we shall have bands of ruffians in the streets, midnight assassinations, mobs of wretches bent on executing the moral law, houses pulled down, women drawn through the streets by the hair-in short, all of those phenomena that usually, in a greater or less degree, belong among the consequences of hasty, ill-considered and spasmodic reform.

Providence.

The Catholic Telegraph takes exceptions to a communication which was published in this paper, on special providence, and on the blasphemy of charging God with the consequences of our own violations of the laws of life. The subject originated in the comments made in the papers on the recent hurricane. The communication took the ground that these and all the events of life are governed by great physical laws set in motion by God; but that he does not vary his laws to suit special cases. The following extract gives the Telegraph's view.

gives the Telegraph's view.

"After all, what are physical causes but the forces which God created, measured and settled in their places, to operate precisely what, and when he forsaw and wished? What are physical effects but those events in nature which God produces successively to further His all-wise views? Believers in Providence do not suppose that God gets up a hurricane to blow Mr. Smith's hat off; but they do suppose that such a contingancy was foreseen pose that such a contingancy was foreseen ane desired by the Almighty, when He put the hurricane on the programme of the world's events."

For ourselves, we are humble inquirers after truth, not being fully satisfied in our own minds as to the exact dividing line between general and special Providence. We are glad that the organ of a Church which speaks by anthority is ready to enlighten us on this subject. A blind Providence, which destroys indiscriminately, would be no bet- Wesley, "Slavery is the sum of all iniquity; ter than blind chance; and a Providence which destroys as a lesson to mankind, when the leason is a mystery, would not be any perceptible improvement. As the Pelegraph assumes that these events are directed by a wise purpose, will it expound the lesson taught by the effects of the harricane here? What is taught by the sections for the property of the sections for the section for the sec dustry, and is a dead weight on material prosperity. These points are divided and ramified, and each is fortified with a mass taught by the effects of the hurricane here? What is taught by the serious damage suffered by the Catholic Churches on Fifth and Line-streets, and by several Protestant Churches, and by school-houses? What by the unroofing of the Commercial building? That is probably the casiest accounted for, and the Telegraph may begin with that. As these events "were foreseen and desired by the Almighty, when he put the hurricans on the programme of the world's events," what was the purpose?

the Republicans. It is stated by Washington ogether a wast number of facts to show the ffects of slavery, which have nothing novel about them, and that it is the production of a theorist not practically acquainted with mankind. It may be that a vast collection of well known facts, with nothing novel about them, indicates the production of an unpractical theorist, in the Gazette concern. Reason usually gets mixed up in that way by the time it has revolved around its sixcylinder.

The difficulty is, Republicanism is frightened at its own shadow. Mr. Sumner's speech was an assault on slavery: not holding it to be good where it is, and bad only where necessary consequence, beget abuses where it is not, but bad everywhere. If Republi cans do not believe slavery to be bad, who justification have they for resisting it in the Territories? If slavery is good where it is, it is good everywhere. Unless Republicanism can make out a case against slavery itself, the party has no ground to stand on. This is what Mr. Sumner undertook, and the whole party is shaking in its shoes. It hoped to conceal its features by nominating a man who had not been exposed to attack, and to smuggle itself into the administration, just as the ostrich sticks its head in the sand and imagines itself hidden; but Mr. Sumner has exposed its hinder parts, and the whole party

is alarmed for the consequences. ment, intended, doubtless, only to reach a Pro-slavery men do not shrink from a dis ssion of the merits of slavery. They have freely challenged it in Congress and in the press by advancing the propositions that cious, and exposes her to actual insult from slavery is founded in Scripture and an immemorial custom, that it is the proper relaevery ruffian, brute or scoundrel whom she tion between the white and black races, "the most safe and stable basis for free institutions," "the corner-stone of the Republican edifice,", "a great moral, social and political blessing;" "the normal condition of human ociety best for the happiness of both races," and that "the very keystone of the mighty arch which, by its concentrated strength, is able to sustain our social superstructure, con sists in the black marble block of African

These propositions have been reiterated in Congress. If they are true, the Republican party has no right to be, for it is founded on esistence to the extension of this relation If they are not true, and the Republican party fears or fails to attack and overthrow them, it has no right to be, for it fears to do what it proclaims to be its duty. The friends of slavery boldly fling out their banner and challenge discussion on the abstract right of African tlavery: the Republican party, which insolently assumes to be the only party founded on principle, shrinks from the disussion of the principle, and frowns on Mr. imner because he will not be gagged.

If there is any tangible principle in Re sublicanism, Mr. Sumner represented it in is speech. If there is not, what right has s party to make the country hideous with its oulless, unwholesome corpse?

Mr. Sumner recapitulated the propowhich had been laid down in Congress, in favor of slavery and took issue with them The propositions themselves were an invitation to this. In Congress was the very place to discuss them. Republicans affect a great ensitiveness about any infringement on the freedom of the press, or of speech, or of the government mails in the slave States, yet standing in the history of this city, growing they shrink from the discussion of slavery in ngress where they have a perfect right it, because, as the Tribune says, it may offend a moral purgation, carried on at the the South; and, as the Gazette says, it may provoke angry feelings." It actually seems that this party which, with a ghastly face tiousness, used to call itself "the party of freedom" is ready to give up the right of free speech in Congress, because it may provoke angry feelings. Starting on anti-slavery fanaticism, it has found the doctrine of negro human rights too heavy to carry, and instead of helping the party to rise, the negro question is sinking it into negro subjection. Already it is cowed into silence on its "great princi

ple" by the fear of "provoking angry The party boasts that it has put in its plat form the declaration that "All men are cre ated equal." It is said that the venerable Joshua R. Giddings was about shaking off the dust from his feet against the Convention when he was brought back by the reiteration of that "self-evident" and practical "truth." This was the doctrine of Mr. Sumner's speech yet it almost created a stampede in the party It is not likely that this speech will have much circulation in the Republican papers The Tribune throws cold water on it and publishes a brief abstract. The Garette is occupied with a debate in Indiana, and can not find room for the most elaborate speech which has been made in Congress during this session, and that by a Senator of the highest scholastic attainments. As the Re publican press is afraid to touch this thing, and as our limits prevent us from publishing it, we will attempt to state briefly the plan and general tenor of the speech; and we will remark, first, it is strictly arliamentary, courteous, and free from personalities, and has nothing which can afford any excuse for the Republican cowardice in regard to it. Taking for its text the propositions on the right of slavery, which we have mentioned, and others of the same nature, it takes issue with them all. It argues that slavery must be resisted on social, economical, and moral, as well as on political grounds; that it is inconsistent with civilization, and necessarily results in the barbarism of the

dominant race; that in the words of Mr.

that it destroys female chastity, marriage and parental relations, that it shuts out

the means of education, crushes in-

tions from the laws of the slave States, by incidents taken from Southern pap The barbacism which it causes in the dethe Republicans. It is stated by Washington correspondents that Republican members attempted to persuade him not to make it, and manifested, while he was making it, that they did not sympathize with it. The New York Tribune deprecates it as endangering by the manners of the Southern members of Congress. He denied that the Constitution recognized property in this city indorses what the Tribune says of Constitution recognized property the speech, and disparages it as "calculated man, or could by its own force carry rather to provoke angry feelings than to persuade and convince;" also for the rather contradictory reasons that it has brought Herald, a paper to which the South seem t

cupied fourteen columns of the New York Herald, a paper to which the South seem to have given the monopoly of circulating anti-slavery literature in that section. The inordinate length of the speech is caused partly by the quantity of evidence quoted, but shiefly by the claborateness of the argument Whatever may be thought of the conclusion drawn, the evidence itself is carefully selected

and of a kind that can not be impeached.

The speech is Republican. It takes the only ground that the party has to stand on. Its only offense against Republicanism is that it advocates it with great boldness and power, and with the most unsparing invective and sarcasm on slavery and slave society. When the party denies the argument or the policy of this speech, it denies its own right to exist, and proves itself to be what in its early days it was declared to be by the Southern Senators, as a reason for excluding it from the Committees-not a wholesome or-

A milkman was arrested, recently, in Philadelphia, for blowing his horn on Sunday to announce his arrival with the lacteal nutriment. The Philadelphians must be a very unscriptural people. The horn was the chief instrument of worship in ancient times, and the sacred writers speak frequently of exalting their horn. The high festivals and sacred processions of the Israelites were always accompanied by a great blowing of rams' horns, and they were called to their regular devotions and ceremonies by the blowing of horns. By custom and asso tion, the horn is much more appropriate for the air of the Sabbath than the bells which our milkmen use: and when brass horns of every kind are allowed to be blown without limit or reason, and the skin of innocent calves to be beaten with that power which characterizes American music, to bury the dead on Sunday, it would seem that at least a single horn might be permitted to an nounce the means of life to the living.

We take pleasure in complying with equest to call attention to the fact that this is the last day of the fair of the "Sisters of the Poor," holden at the Melodeon, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, corner of Linn and Betts-streets. This institution, which has been recently established, and owes its origin entirely to the devotion of the Sisters and the donations of the benevolent, is conducted upon principles of the most indiscriminate charity; and is represented by those who are conversant with its founders and its management as highly deserving of consideration by the good of all classes and persuasions. It is hoped that this last chance will

THE Gazette says of Mr. Sumner's speech: "The manner, too, in which he has com-mented upon the characters and policy of those he opposes is calculated rather to pro-voke the angry feelings than to persuade and

the Waggoner case, the same paper said: "We trust our readers whose blood will be "We trust our readers whose blood will be stirred by the recital of this wrong, will not forget that the Democratic party is the cham-pion and defender of that system which this whole business is but the legitimate out-growth. Their indignation should not vent itself in frothy decismation and violent in-vective, but should crystallize into efficient action."

The Gazette professed to regard the case as the legitimate outgrowth of the system of slavery, and tried to make political capital against the Democratic party as the defender of the system; but when Mr. Sumner attacks the system itself, the Gazette fears that it will provoke angry feelings. It really appears as if the Gazette is very anxious that the "blood shall be stirred by the recital of the wrongs" of slavery, when it can be turned against the Democratic party, but very tender toward the system of slavery when the political profit is not so apparent.

"Where Afric's sumy fountains Boil down their golden sands, They call us to deliver Their land from error's chain." The New York Tribune gives a list of nine

ressels fitted out and cleared at that port between the 31st of December and the 21st of May, for the African slave trade. The Tribune

"The traders engaged here in this traffic are known; and the men who supply their vessels with stores, who fit them with sails, who provide them with sailors, are known also. That knowledge, and much other that is curious and interesting in relation to this subject, awaits the Government whenever the Government characters to wake for it.

ent chooses to seek for it.
"It does not seek for it. It does not choose have it. It will not thank us even for hinting that it can be had, or for providing any portion of it. But the public is interested if the Government is not, and we assure the public that we are affirming only that which we know."

A Woman Bably Injuned by a Bull.—
At Montreal, Canada, a few days ago, Mrs. Millard, of Foughkeepsie, N. Y., was in one of the principal streets of the city, when an infuriated bull rushed at her and caught her on his horns, threw her up, caught her again and she fell, again tossed her in the air, when she fell under the feet of a horse. She was taken up insensible, much bruised and out, but her injuries will not prove fatal.

THE LEXINOTON RATES—THIRD DAY.—The races at Lexington on the third day (Wednesday) resulted in favor of John M. Clay's "Matt Davis," against five competitors for \$200, for all ages, mile heats. Time: 1:49½, 1:52½ and 1:50½. The awespstake race for three year olds that never won a race, was won by Harper & Grate's entry. Four heats were run. Time: 1:50½; 1:49½; 1:50; 1:52.

THE CENTRAL PARE SWARE ALL DEAD AND Missing.—Seven of the Swass presented by the city of Hamburg to the city of New York were found dead in the lake of the Central Park on Tuesday afternoon, and it was sup-posed they were poisoned. The other five could not be found up to a late hour of the

and ramified, and each is fortified with a mass of evidence drawn from statistics, and chiefly from Southern authorities. The relative progress in wealth and population, and expecially in adacation, institutions of learning, public libraries, and all the means of siaves had been arrested on auspicion.

rebably the casest accounted for, carefully and ingeniously collected. As an interface of the points made in this comparison, he shows by ceases returns that a parison, he shows by ceases returns that a wastly greater proportion of the writes of the ships and barks, 86 brigs and 27 schooners. Of the ships and barks, 86 brigs and 27 schooners. Of the ships and barks, 86 brigs and 28 spanish. 1 Chillian and a vastly greater proportion of the writes of the south are analyte to result than of the negroes arrows?

River News.

Privateria, June 7—M.—River nine feel as a decident his morning, at which they agreed to vote on Mr. Green's mendment to the Kansas bill, changing the flavour of the boundaries and sending the question back to the people.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIII CONGRESS FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, June 7.

Washington, June 7.

SENATE—A large number of House Bills were reported upon.

Mr. Bayard made a report upon the petition of F. B. Sanborn, asking to be relieved from obligation to appear before the Harper's Ferry Committee, and asked that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said petition.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment, but withdrew it.

Mr. moved to take up the veto measage of the President in the case of Arthur Edwards and his associates. The bill was to allow Edwards & Co., for mail service on the Northern Lakes, and was vetoed by the President, because the charges allowed were exceptions. Mr. Yulee opposed and Mr. --- advo-

Mr. Yulee opposed and Mr.

The question being taken, "shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's veto," it was lost—yeas 18; nays 38.

Mr. Bright renewed his motion to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The resolution provides for adjournment on the 18th inst., at noon.

Mr. Cameron hoped that no Republicans would vote for an adjournment until the Tariff Bill was acted on.

Mr. Bigler took the same view.

Mr. Wilson opposed the resolution. The Seants was not in condition to adjourn, and could not do so in justice to the public interest.

Mr. Brown thought it then to be their duty Mr. Brown thought it then to be their duty to stay and attend to business. He was ready to meet the tariff question, as all others. Mr. Green thought that neither House was prepared to adjourn. He had hoped of get-ting up the Pacific Railroad Bill and dispos-

ing of it this session.

Mr. Hale advocated the resolution Mr. Seward moved to lay it on the table. Lost. Ayes 23, nays 26. Mr. Bigier moved, as an amendment, to adourn on the 27th inst.

The subject was further debated by Messrs Fessenden, Cameron and others.

Fessenden, Cameron and others.

Mr. Gameron moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. He said it had been promised by the Democrats of Pennsylvania that we should have a tariff bill this session. He believed that his colleague honestly made

his promise.

Mr. Bright thought that they could get through by the 18th inst.

Mr. Bigler's amendment was rejected.

The resolution was then adopted, by ayes 20 pages 25

The resolution was then adopted, by ayes 29, nays 27.

Ayes—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hammond, Hempbill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Ark., Johnson, of Tenn., Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, and Wigfall—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony. Bigler, Brown. Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—27.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the Kansas Bill. Lost—ayes, 27; nays, 32; a strict party vote, except Messrs. Bigler and Pugh, who voted with the Republicans. Mr. Douglas was paired off with Mr. Clay, and Mr. Crittenden with Mr. Johnson of Ark.

Ark. Messrs. Kennedy and Saulsbury were ab-

Messrs. Kennedy and Saulsbury were absent or not voting.

With these exceptions, all the Republicans voted aye and the Democrats nay.

The Army Bill was proceeded with. Various amendments were discussed; one by Mr. Brown, fixing the term of study-classes this year and hereafter, entering at West Point, at five years for the lower class, and four for the upper, was adopted, as was one by Mr. Iverson, providing for the payment of interest in settlement of accounts of States which have advanced money to the General Govhave advanced money to the General Gov-ernment, for military purposes, by ayes 28; nays 17.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved a recon-

After debate, and without taking the que on, the Senate, at half-past five o'clock, a

HOUSE.-The House sent the Sergeant-s Arms after absentees, who returned with a number of them, and many amusing and ridiculous excuses were made. A great deal of time was consumed. The House did not adjourn till a very late

hour.
The House continued in session, endeavor ing, with the aid of the Sergeant-at-arms, to get together a quorum until one o'clock this morning, when a quorum being finally obtained, it went into Committee on the Fortification Bill, Mr. McKean, of New York, having

the floor.

Mr. McKean made a speech on the slavery question. After some uninteresting debate the House adjourned till Friday. From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The most extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of the Japanese. It is the great topic of the people. The Japanese will arrive about 3 Saturday P. M., and will be received by a large body of Military. The Committee of the Council are holding daily meetings. They intend giving the public every opportunity of observing the strangers, open barouches will be employed for the Embassadors. The first city troop and Black Hussars will act as a special guard. Places will be assigned in the procession for the Governor, Commanders Stewart and Reed, and the Judges of the several Courts. A torchlight procession of the Firemen, and a trial of the steam fire engines is contemplated. The Embassadors have accepted an ivitation to a Matinee at the Academy of Music, to be given on Tuesday, under the auspices of Wheatley and Clark, of the Arch-street Theater

Gubernatorial Inauguration.
Concond, N. H., June 7.—Gov. Goodwin was inaugurated to-day. There was an annual military and civic display on the occasion. The Governor's Horse Guards, a new corps, was deservedly admired, composing, as they do, the elite and chivalry of the State. The Governor's Message is brief. It is mainly devoted to local affairs, of which he speaks encouragingly. He says, in conclusion, that New Hampshire declares to all disorganizers and disunfoniats, wherever found, that she stands by the Union and the Constitution as interpreted, not by any new lights, sectional clique or party platforms; but by itself, its framers and the precedents of all departments of the Federal Government. Gubernatorial Inauguration

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEGEPTILE, June 6.—The National Democrats met in convention last night, Judge Warner presiding. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Uncinnati Platform, declaring that property exists in the slave, and favoring the Dred Scott decision. The convention nominated a full delegation to Baltimore.

Fire in New York. New York, June 7.—A fire to-flay in Bus-serman's International Gallery of Paintings destroyed valuable paintings worth \$5,000. The charges against Gen. Ward Burnett Surveyor General of Kansas, after a shorough examination, have been entirely disproved

oulstana Democratte State Convention New Obligates, June 7.—The Donaldson-ville Convention adjourned to-day. The socession at Charleston was condemned. It was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. From Washington

Washington, June 7.—The Democrats the Senate held a caucus this morning, which they agreed to vote on Mr. Green amendment to the Kanass bill, changing the boundaries and sending the question back the people.

Late and Important from Mexico.

New Ontears, June 6.—The schooner Potonic, from Vera Cruz on the 18th uit, has
strived here.

Messur, Jesker & Cle, bankers, had failed,
causing immense losses throughout the country. M. Gabriac, the late French Minister,
was in great distress, having lost all by Jecker's failure.

The diplomatic corps had suspended all
relations with Miramon's Government.

Miramon was near Querato, surrounded by
General Uraga with 12,000 men, and unable
to escape.

escape. Pacheco, the new Spanish Minister, had

arrived.

The depositions of Capt. Turner and others in reference to the captured steamers are received.

New OBLEASE, June 7.—Jecker & Co. 8 liabilities are \$4,400,000; assets, \$7,000,000. They sake an extension of five years, promising to surrender twenty per cent. of their capital each year, together with six per cent. interest. His creditors refused the proposition. They were to meet suring on the 28th ion. They were to meet again on the 28th

it was reported that Uraga had met Mira-mon's vanguard and overthrew it.

Mr. McLane was sick. He will return home if the treaty is not ratified.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail-INDEPENDENCE, June 7.—The New Mexican Mail, with dates to the 31st ult., arrived to-

Mall, with dates to the 31st ult., arrived today.

The Navajo Indians made an attack upon
Fort Defiance a few days before the mail teft,
and came very near taking it, as the troops
were not expecting anything of the kind.
Fortunately, however, by some mismanagement, their presence was discovered, and
after some fighting they were routed.

Six companies of soldiers were on Red
River on the look out for Indians.

The mail came through without an escort.
No Indians were seen on the road.

A train of nineleen wagons left here to-day
for Denver City, and others are making preparations for leaving in a few days. The
news here from the gold mines is very flattering, and has created quite a stir.

The weather here is still dry and no prospects of any rain.

ects of any rain.

Michigan State Republican Convention.

DETROIT, MICH., June 7.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor, Austin Blair, of Jackson County; for Lieutenant Governor, James Birney, of Bay County; for Treasurer, John Owen, of Wayne County; for Auditor, Gen. S. G. Berry, of Lenawer County; for Attorney General, Charles Upson, of Branch County; for Superintendant of Public Institutions, John M. Gregory, of Washtenaro County; for Secretary of State, James B. Porter, of Allegan County; for Land Commissioner, Samuel S. Lacy, of Calhoun County; for Member of the Board of Education, Edwin Milletts, of Monroe County. Michigan State Republican Convention

roe County.

The Presidential Electors at large are H.
G. Wells, of Kalamazoo County; and Rufus
Hosmer of Ingham County. The Convention
was entirely harmonious.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting is being held at the City Hall this evening, to ratify the National and State nominations.

ALBANY, June 7.—Dispatches were re-ceived here this evening from St. Catharines C. W., stating that John L. Schooleraft, Pres-ident of the Commercial Bank of this city, would not survive till morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PALMER'S SOAP DENTRIFICE Is composed of Soap and other articles well know for their beneficial action upon the teeth and gum it contains no article that can possibly injure it teeth, and can consequently be used with perfect in punity by persons of all ages.

SOLON PALMER,
Manufacturer and Importer of Perfamery,
107

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVBEL is acknowledged by the most eminent
physicians, and by the most careful druggists
throughout the United States, to be the most effectual blood-purifier sees known, and to have relieved
more suffering, and effected more permanent cores,
than any prevaration known to the profession. Scrofula Salt Eheum, Erysipeles, Scald-head, Scaly Erupuin Sait Rheum, Erysipsias, Scald-head, Scalt Eru tions of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottle and the system restored to full strength and vigo Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcerations over logs and other correspt and running ulcers, given in the samphlet with each bottle. For sales JOHN D. PARK, SUITE, ECKSTEIN & OQ., as GEGRGE M. DIXON. Price \$1.

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON
CINCISMATI BYBERT RAITEAAD COMPANY, CHICINDAIL
MAY 16, 1800.—The Care of May 18, 1889. The Care of this Company will leave the corner of Fourth and Vine-streets, for the junction of Freeman-street and Central-assense (or Hamilton-road), every alx influers commercing at 6 A. M., and continuing similar 18 2. R. and thereafte and continuing similar 18 2. R. and thereafte and continuing similar 18 2. R. and thereafte and considered the contract of the contract of the second modation of those wishing to make the circuit by Ninth and Freeman-streets.

Passengers will be carried from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point west of Mound, on Ninth-street, for one pane, or from any point west of Mound, on Ninth-street, for one pane; or from any point south of Ninth, on Valual-street, to any point and the terminus of the Read, on Freeman-street, for one pane; or from Freeman-street, at any point and the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point on Linn-street, north of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine-streets, for one pane.

May 20-am President.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156
West Sixth-street, between Race
and Ein, inserts Artificial Teeth in all the
different styles now practiced. Persons in
want of Teeth can have their wishes fully met at
this office.
All operations in Dentistry performed. my34-am

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE OPENING PARTY

Of the Season, at the OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, will be given

On Thursday June 14, 1860. Menter's Band will be in Attendance.

Tickets for the Round Trip, 35 per Little Miami Railroad and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, via Springfield to White Sulphur Station at 6 A. H. at 0 A. B..
Tickets for the Round Trip, 86 per Little Min Railroad, at 6 A. Bi, and 11 F. M., and per Cinch nati, Hamilton and Dayton Sailroad, at 10:16 M., yia Columbus to Lowis Center. A. WILSON, JR.,

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"Richmond." "The Three Clerks," &c. 12mo,
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